

## EQUITABLE ASSETS CUT.

SUPT. HENDRICKS REDUCES VALUATIONS BY \$15,000,000.

Cute the Valuation of Real Estate by \$5,000,000 and of Subsidiary Company Stocks as Much More—Turner Loans the Only Scandal Discussed.

The final report of Francis Hendricks, State Superintendent of Insurance, on the condition and affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society is made public to-day. The report is made by examiners of the department and addressed to Supt. Hendricks.

It deals chiefly with the financial standing of the society, and those who expected that Supt. Hendricks would comment on the scandals which he omitted or suppressed in his preliminary report were disappointed.

The final report contains nothing about Edward H. Harriman. In the preliminary report Harriman's name was mentioned twice. Nor does Supt. Hendricks refer to the charges that have been made against Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. The matter of political contributions by the Equitable and the other big companies is passed over.

In regard to the notorious \$685,000 "yellow dog" fund carried by the Equitable in the Mercantile Trust Company, the policyholders and the general public are informed merely that the State Department has discovered that \$100,000 of the Equitable's money was applied at one time to that account. Of the list of payments made on the account, of the names of the men who finally settled it to cover themselves there is not a single word, although State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn was sent to the Mercantile Trust Company at Gov. Higgins's order and obtained all the information which the officers of that company had in regard to the "yellow dog" transactions.

The one phase of the Equitable scandal which is exploited is what has been known as the "Turner" loans. In these transactions Mr. Hendricks shows conclusively that ex-President James W. Alexander assumed on behalf of the Equitable society obligations amounting to more than \$2,000,000 for which the Henry B. Hyde estate, Louis Fitzgerald, Marcellus Hartley and others were personally responsible.

Mr. Hendricks, in the report, makes a reduction in the total amount of the Equitable's admitted assets of more than \$15,000,000. The total amount of the Equitable's assets, as shown in the society's report of January 1, 1905, which was certified by the State Insurance Department, was \$413,953,010.74. The amount on June 30, 1905, as shown in the report issued yesterday, is \$408,073,063.88. In the six months the Equitable has, of course, been investing its earnings, so that the \$7,900,000 difference does not represent exactly the amount of the cut. The society's surplus, representing the excess of admitted assets over the ascertained liabilities, is reduced from \$80,794,269.21 reported on January 1 of the present year to \$62,008,624.68.

The biggest reductions occur in the valuation of the society's real estate and trust company holdings and in the advances to agents. The Superintendent's reappraisal of the real estate, he admits, been made on an arbitrary basis, on a basis which may not represent in full the actual value of the properties. Such office buildings as at present produce a net income of less than 3 per cent. are valued at a placed upon a 3 per cent. basis in the report. There are nine of these office buildings yielding less than 3 per cent. and the society has carried them at a book value of \$26,415,000. Six buildings net over three per cent. and the society enters them in its assets at a book value of \$4,950,000, making total book value of the office buildings on June 30, 1905, \$31,365,000. From this Supt. Hendricks deducts \$4,998,634, the amount necessary to place the nine buildings upon a net 3 per cent. basis.

There has been deducted, says the report, "in round figures \$5,000,000 from the society's present book value of its office buildings. Though an indeterminate quantity, they have undoubtedly a value to the society as an advertisement in addition to their ascertainable value as a real estate investment pure and simple. Upon reappraisal their value may be found to be materially in excess of the percentage basis figures here credited or to exceed even the book value at which the society now inventories these properties, the placing of which upon a percentage basis involves merely a conservative estimate." With one exception the society has held title to these realties for many years. It has no intention at present of disposing of any of them so far as the present report is concerned. The book value of \$26,415,000 of these buildings is represented by \$26,415,000 of the society's stock, per share. It is submitted that so large an item of assets as is represented by the \$26,415,000 of the society's stock, per share, is not inventoried at an amount to net less than 3 per cent.

The cut in the valuation of the company's holdings in its subsidiary trust companies and banks amounts to about \$5,000,000, the report in January, 1905, giving the total at more than \$42,000,000. On the present report places it at \$37,142,000. The biggest cut is the valuation of the Mercantile Trust Company stock. The society's January statement put it at \$28,400,000, while the present report places a valuation of \$10,449,817 on \$1,294,000 par value.

There is a cut of about \$900,000 in the society's holding in the Fifth Avenue Trust Company and of \$150,000 in the valuation of its holdings in the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia. There is a shading of about \$1,000,000 also in the society's valuation of its Equitable Trust Company stock. The January report placed \$1,316,000 par value of this stock at \$1,588,675, while the Hendricks report figures \$1,453,000 of the stock held by the society on June 30 as worth \$7,962,000. The State Superintendent also reduces the par value of the society's holdings in the National Bank of Commerce at \$9,031,322, as compared with a valuation of \$10,126,900 made by the society in January on \$4,500,900 par value of the stock.

The stocks and bonds owned by the company, including the trust company securities, were valued by the State Superintendent on June 30 at \$32,585,583. These represent a par value of \$106,000,576, their cost to the society being \$219,490,408. The flat value of the society's securities in the statement of January was \$228,839,884. The cash carried by the society in banks and trust companies on June 30, 1905, was \$24,096,267, as compared with \$22,651,068.2 on January 1, 1905.

Supt. Hendricks's report in regard to the collateral loans carried by the society on June 30 last, which opened an interesting field of speculation. All the Equitable's loans of that class amount in June, according to the Superintendent's report, to only \$415,000.

The collateral loans of the society as set forth in the Equitable's statement on January 1, 1905, amounted in the year 1904 to \$10,850,000, of which nearly \$6,000,000 were made on stocks and bonds of the Harriman roads. Many of these loans on Harriman securities, in fact, the most of them, it was reported, had been renewed at the first of the year. It was reported several months ago that E. H. Harriman was closing up his transactions with the Equitable. Whether this had anything to do with the cutting down of the Equitable's collateral loans is a question which will be looked into by the Armstrong insurance committee.

The report says that there was on June 30 still due the society as agents' debit balances for money advanced, which claims had been assigned to the society's subsidiary companies, \$5,813,184, the amount named by the Superintendent in his preliminary report. The amount is deducted by the department from the cash on deposits in banks and trust companies, and taken out of the admitted assets. It was formally carried as a cash asset, credit

By giving customers my personal attention I prove the quality of my office furniture.

Prices just as honest as the furniture. My personal guarantee for it.

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having been given to the society by the trust companies in return for the assignment of obligations.

It is under the head of "cash paid to trust companies and subsequently closed up to profit and loss" that the report takes up the "Turner" loans. The report says that the examiners discovered that a check for \$200,000 dated February 4, 1904, was drawn in favor of the Mercantile Trust Company and charged to the Equitable books against that company. A year later the account on the Equitable's books was closed into profit and loss without explanation, the latter these trust companies had like wise to be investigated.

The report says that the bank examiners found that \$100,000 of the \$200,000 was credited on the books of the trust company to the loan standing in the name of James W. Alexander and Thomas D. Jordan as trustees—the "yellow dog" loan—while the remainder—\$100,000—was credited by the trust company to a loan known as the G. V. Turner loan.

The "Turner" loan was on November 15, 1894, when the Mercantile Trust Company took over from the Western National Bank, the predecessor of the National Bank of Commerce, three loans amounting with interest on that date to \$601,401.82. These loans were known as the John W. Young loan of \$113,000, the Kentucky Mineral and Timber Company loan of \$250,000 and the Amity Irrigating Company loan of \$250,000. Upon the assignment by the Western National Bank of the collateral securing the three loans to George V. Turner, an employee of the Mercantile Trust Company, that company loaned him upon his note \$601,401.82, secured by the collateral which had been turned over to him by the Western National Bank. The note was further secured by the indorsements of Louis Fitzgerald, John E. Searies, W. N. Coler, Jr., Henry B. Hyde, the Equitable's president, and Marcellus Hartley. These men were all large stockholders in the Western National Bank, and the State Insurance Department had refused to admit as assets the securities held by the bank as collateral.

The report shows that in addition to endorsing the Turner note the men mentioned above entered into an agreement in writing on March 21, 1895, guaranteeing additional advances on the "Turner" loan and specifying the amount of the loan on December 3, 1895, as being \$1,000,180.00. On November 9, 1895, another note made by Turner for \$1,276,474.40 was secured by the Mercantile Trust Company and guaranteed by the same individuals. On May 11, 1899, President James W. Alexander of the Equitable representing that he was acting under the authority of the executive committee, executed an agreement in which he "certified that the loan and advances made in the interest of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and he therefore undertook to bind the society on account of these loans by stating that the society agreed to hold harmless from any loss that might be incurred the several individuals who therefore stood obligated to protect these loans."

The report says that the act of President Alexander does not appear to have been authorized by the executive committee until February 14, 1900. Previous even to this confirmatory action, on the part of the committee the report sets forth that the president of the society under date of February 6, 1900, addressed a communication to each of the individual guarantors in which it was stated that while the loans were not made in the name of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the whole transaction was for the society's benefit—the society was a large stockholder in the Western National Bank—and it would see that the guarantors would be protected by the society's assets.

The Turner loans were participated in by the Equitable Trust Company to the extent of \$448,000, by the National Bank of Commerce to the extent of \$200,000 and by the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia to the extent of \$500,000. The balance due upon these loans on June 30, 1905, was \$2,740,740.00.

The obligation has been repudiated by President Morton of the Equitable and a demand has been made upon the Mercantile Trust Company to repay the \$500,000 of Equitable money which was applied on the loan.

In regard to the collateral held by the Mercantile Trust Company against the loan the report says that the most careful inquiry has failed to disclose its value although the presidents of the Mercantile and Equitable Trust Companies have expressed the opinion that it will ultimately liquidate the amount of the loans. Referring to the \$100,000 of Equitable money which was applied to the "yellow dog" loan account the report says merely:

"The nature of this loan, that is to say, what it represented or what it consisted of, is in no way recorded upon any of the books or account or records of the society."

The reduction in the amount of the Equitable's admitted assets, it was pointed out last night, will make absolutely no difference in the society's income. President Morton has said that the savings effected by the new management in the administration of the company's affairs would offset by effect of the shading in the society's assets.

CROWDS AT EAST SIDE FUNERAL.

Services Over Mrs. Siegelstein at Two Synagogues—Children Sing.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Siegelstein, the wife of Dr. P. A. Siegelstein, took place yesterday. It was witnessed by crowds not unlike those which gathered at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph three years ago. The body was taken from Dr. Siegelstein's residence at 128 Second street to a synagogue at 97 Livingston street, in a hearse followed by more than fifty carriages.

After the services at the synagogue the body was carried to another synagogue at 82 Rivington street, where also services were held. As the body was carried from the synagogue to the house, 500 children, members of both congregations, sang a dirge.

The police say that there were 10,000 people in the street at the time, and that the funeral procession had all they could do to maintain order.

The funeral procession passed through Delancey street to the Williamsburg Bridge, where it was met by a special car to carry those who had not carriages to the Washington Cemetery where the interment took place. At the grave Judge Otto A. Rosalisky made an address.



When tired of talking politics, turn to good clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes. Everything men wear.

Stores close at 1 o'clock Election Day.

ROGERS, PEET &amp; COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.  
258 at Warren st.  
842 at 13th st.  
1260 at 32d St.

Even the boys are excited. They know how good are our candidates for positions on their bodies.

Clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes.

ROGERS, PEET &amp; COMPANY.

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## H.O'Neil &amp; Co.

Men's "Best Style" Clothes

MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS

Are shown in the newest fabrics in black, blue, brown and grey

\$15.00 to \$35.00

MEN'S OVERCOATS

The assortment comprises thirty different styles of fabrics in the newest models.

\$15.00 to \$46.00

Bath Robes in blanket, Jap, silk and velvets

\$2.95 to \$42.00

(Third Floor, rear.)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St., N. Y.

Half price if you can be suited with any of the custom tailoring novelties we purchased from Treadwell, Schnelder &amp; Thomas, 61 Chambers St. Original tickets are on each roll of cloth. Over their counters these overcoatings were \$50 to \$90, over ours \$40; suits \$50 to \$75, our price, \$30, including their silk linings. Trousers, \$14 to \$18, our price, \$8. They are high class tailoring novelties, and must be seen to be appreciated. These goods are displayed on our second floor.

## ARNHEIM

Broadway &amp; Ninth Street.

## THE PRINCE HAS BUSY SUNDAY

ATTENDS SERVICES AT ST. THOMAS'S P. E. CHURCH.

Calls on Two Lady Friends, Goes to a Luncheon at the Home of Gen. Oliver and is the Guest of Honor at a Dinner in the Evening—Goes to Mount Vernon Today

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—What was to have been a day of quiet and rest for Prince Louis of Battenberg really turned out to be quite a strenuous time of entertainment and calls. The Prince attended church services and a luncheon, made two calls on friends and went out to dinner this evening. Between times he stayed at the British Embassy. The Prince will leave Washington to-morrow. A trip to Mount Vernon in the morning has been planned, and to-morrow afternoon the Dolphin will carry the Prince and his party down the Potomac for good, bound for Annapolis.

An added feature of the Prince's visit to this country will be a three hours stay in Baltimore on Tuesday. He is anxious to see the famous burnt district, and since he came to Washington he decided to include Baltimore in his itinerary.

An incident of to-day's programme was the Prince's call on Mrs. John P. Jackson and Miss Laura Jackson, relatives of the American Minister to Greece. Two years ago the Prince met Miss Jackson at Malta, when the British squadron was there, and he then promised that if he ever visited the United States he would not fail to call on her. To-day saw the fulfillment of that promise. The Jackson home is only two doors from the Embassy, but the Prince, who did not know this, had an automobile come around and instructed the driver to take him there. The wheels of the machine turned about three times and the Prince was at the entrance of the Jackson residence. He told the chauffeur that he would not have troubled him had he known that his destination was so near at hand. The Prince was alone and dressed in the fatigue uniform of a British Admiral.

From the Jackson home the Prince went to call on Mrs. Richardson Clover, wife of Capt. Clover of the United States Navy, who is now in command of the battleship Wisconsin, which is on the Asiatic station. Capt. Clover was for a long time the naval attaché of the American Embassy at London, and the Clovers became acquainted with Prince Louis during that time.

Following the services at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church to-day, Prince Louis went to luncheon at the home of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Acting Secretary of War. The luncheon was really in honor of Joseph H. Choate, formerly Ambassador from the United States to England. There were fourteen covers laid, and the guests were the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jousset, and Mrs. W. H. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, Justice and Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mrs. John Davis and Miss Boardman.

Tonight Walter Baupré Townley, counselor of the British Embassy, and Lady Susan Townley entertained at dinner in honor of Prince Louis. The guests were Miss Roosevelt, Prince Alexander of Battenberg (King Edward's nephew), Capt. Ryan, military attaché of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Ryan; Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Townsend and Miss Townsend of Philadelphia and Capt. Mark Kerr of the Royal Navy. After the dinner about a hundred guests were asked to meet the Prince.

## WILL IRRIGATE 80,000 ACRES.

Contract Awarded for the Belle Fourche Dam and Distribution Canals.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Secretary of the Interior yesterday awarded a contract to Orman &amp; Crook of Pueblo, Colo., for the construction of the Belle Fourche dam, South Dakota, and distribution canals. The contract calls for the construction of an earthen dam and appurtenances, and seventeen and a half miles of canals, involving about 2,500,000 cubic yards of earthwork, 3,000 cubic yards of rock excavation, 24,000 cubic yards of concrete masonry and 45,000 pounds of steel and cast iron.

The dam when completed will be one of the largest earth embankments in the United States. It will be 100 feet high in the highest place, one mile long and 20 feet wide on top, with 1½ to 1 water slope, which will be completely paved with stone to a depth of 12 inches. When the reservoir created by this dam is full the area of the water surface will be nearly 9,000 acres, and the water will be 60 feet deep.

The canals provided for in this contract are for both sides of the Belle Fourche River. The North Side Canal will irrigate 60,000 acres and the South Side Canal 4,000 acres, emptying a quantity of stored water into the river, which will be made to irrigate 20,000 acres of first class land in the vicinity of Vale and Empidon.

The successful bid on the dam was \$79,161; on the North Side Canal, \$71,129.78; and on the South Side Canal, \$53,005.50. According to the contract the dam must be completed by September 1, 1909; the North Side Canal by May 1, 1907, and the South Side Canal by September 1, 1908. It is specified that work on the dam progresses the Reclamation Service has a right to store water behind it to such a height as the engineer may determine to be safe. In case of a drought on any schedule is not to be made on the date required, a deduction of \$50 per day will be made from the amount due on the contract for such schedule for each and every day the work remains uncompleted.

## STRAWBERRIES IN NOVEMBER.

Clusters of the Fruit Picked in the Capitol Grounds, Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Red, ripe strawberries, growing on a hillside in the Capitol grounds under bleak November skies, was the unique sight to which Washington visitors were treated to-day. This morning one of the Capitol watchmen saw something red glistening under brown beech and elm leaves. Brushing them aside, his gaze fell upon a cluster of strawberries growing in the nipping air as though they had forgotten the season and imagined it was May. The ground was dotted with the brilliant, scarlet berries, and the watchman plucked a handful and hurried with them to the Capitol, where they excited great curiosity before being placed on exhibition under a glass in one of the committee rooms.

The secret is being well guarded and the Capitol employees hope a few of the delicious berries will be getting on the southern campus of the big park when Uncle Joe Cannon gets back to open the House of Representatives.

Strawberries are Uncle Joe's favorite fruit. There are some pretty freaky things in Washington, but strawberries in November is a little out of the ordinary, even for Agricultural Department experts, who know how to make anything grow under glass.

## TEXAS SUES RAILROADS FOR \$750,000.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 5.—Attorney-General Davidson will file suit to-morrow against thirty Texas railroads for the collection of the tax of 1 per cent., amounting to \$650,000, upon their gross receipts and for penalties aggregating \$100,000 for non-payment of the taxes.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

## Store Expansion

THE Basement of the New South Building has distributed its benefits broadly. Immediately it has enabled us to turn a very complete but desperately congested Housewares stock into the greatest and handsomest Exposition of Housekeeping Utensils ever presented by a retail establishment.

The evacuation of the old basement by the Houseware stock has left about half an acre of floor space to be scrambled for by the stocks remaining.

The Under-Price Store is chief beneficiary; but it gives up here, while it gobbles there. Today its domain extends from the Subway entrance, at the Eighth street line, through the New Basement, under Ninth street, to the middle of the old Basement, on the Fourth avenue side.

The Toy Store takes possession of space to the North of the Under-Price Store, and sweeps around to the Ninth street side, in newly possessed territory.

The China and Lamp Stores fall heir to large space at the Broadway end.

The Men's Shoe Store comes back from the New Basement, into the old, at the Ninth street side, fronting the Commercial Stationery Store, convenient to the Ninth street elevators, as well as stairways at the Broadway cross aisle.

Expansion—broader space, better facilities to serve you, more comfort and satisfaction for shoppers.

Good, many grant WANAMAKER'S has always been. Better and better it has grown; better it will be daily now, until the full culmination, when all the new building is ours, and WANAMAKER'S shall be Best, as it will be, by many acres, the largest store the world has yet seen.

## White Petticoats of the Finer Sorts

Among the White Petticoats at prices ranging from \$6 to \$25, very exceptional variety and beauty will be found in the showing at WANAMAKER'S.

Made of finest lawn, nainsook and cambrics, in a very wide variety of deep founces of embroidery and insertion, in blind and open effect, or trimmed with Valenciennes or Point de Paris lace and insertion medallions and ribbon. Individual description is impossible.

This suggestion is merely an invitation to see the unusual varieties shown.

Second floor, Tenth street.

## \$1 Cravats for Men

Originality and exclusiveness is our first thought in Scarfs for Men, as it is with the manufacturer of these particular Cravats presented to-day.

The colors are refined, dignified and contrasted in excellent taste. The patterns are neat and exclusive. The cravats are made in the very best manner, and will please particular men.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart &amp; Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

## How Coal Came to Newcastle Last Week--Women's Coats

We have many good friends in the manufacturing trade, and they often bring us very valuable information; and we always appreciate their good will in serving us. But news is sometimes belated.

Last week one of the leading men in the coat trade came to our Coat buyer with very important "tip." He had just received a commission from a house famous for women's apparel, to make up a line of samples of Velour Coats, and thought we would like to know this sure indication that they were coming in.

Our buyer took him out to the cases, and displayed to him hundreds of the most beautiful Velour Coats made this year in Paris and Berlin, as well as those made specially for us in America—told him of the hundreds of these coats sold during the past month. And yet, one of the leading houses in the retail trade was just starting to seek samples!

We got the Velour "tip" from both Paquin and Douillet, in Paris, three months ago. Wanamaker success started the craze in America. Of course, other stores are seeking Velour garments in a hurry now. Public demand is tremendous. WANAMAKER'S alone, is rightly ready to meet it.

Exactly the same story has come to us about Tight-fitting Coats, both separate and in suits. They've been selling splendidly here, for weeks.

Tweed Coats were also introduced by WANAMAKER'S weeks before they were seen elsewhere. And we're told that nowhere else in New York City is there to be found a proper assortment of Long Capes, so much desired by elderly women. There is a superb collection at WANAMAKER'S.

Foreign Velour Coats, \$65 to \$140.  
American Velour Coats, \$22.50 to \$60.  
Semi and Tight-fitting Broadcloth Coats, \$18 to \$45.  
Scotch and English Tweed Coats, \$25 to \$38.  
Coats of Peau de Soie and Faille Marquise, warmly interlined, at \$52 to \$125.  
Long Broadcloth Capes, beautifully embroidered and interlined, at \$36 to \$75.  
Rubber-lined Satin Coats, from Edmond Dietz, Paris, \$28 to \$65.  
Tailored Broadcloth Suits, at \$25 to \$65.  
Tailored Suits of Oxford mixtures, at \$16.75. Of Cheviot, at \$22.50, \$25 and \$30—the latter with double-breasted, tight-fitting coat, 50 inches long.  
Second floor, Broadway.

## 24-inch Crepe de Chine

At 65c a yard, worth 85c and \$1

Always a popular silk. Never more so than now. That is why this offering is particularly desirable.

Made of pure bright silk, perfect in weave, and in the most-wanted colorings—white, ivory, cream, pink, heliotrope, old rose, Nile green, brown, gray, navy blue and plain black. Desirable for afternoon and evening dresses, as well as separate waists. The regular 85c and \$1 qualities, at 65c a yard.

We also offer to-day fifty pieces of 21-inch All-silk Moire Chiffon Velour; regularly \$3.50, at \$2 a yard.

This offering comes just when velours are at the height of their popularity, with a tremendous demand still ahead. They are suitable for costumes, coats or separate blouses. All silk pile and back. In the following colors—moleskin, moussé, plum, Rose du Barry, myrtle, olive, cadet blue, gun-metal, Gobelins blue, brown, heliotrope, black, gray, wine color, lavender and marine blue.

At \$2 a yard, worth \$3.50.

Rotunda.

## Oriental Rugs

That Have Been Carefully Selected

Those familiar with the wholesale Oriental Rug trade know that the common mode of procedure in buying does not allow of individual selection. The rugs are bought by the bale, and frequently consigned by the importer for the store to get what it can out of them; and many large stocks of rugs offered for sale are collections from which good specimens have been picked out, perhaps, in various stores in which the consigned lots have been shown. This plan is more universal than the public would suppose.

In the collection presented today, nothing but good specimens are shown, and they include Mosul, Kurdistan, and various other grades of small and medium rugs. About five hundred in the collection, many of which are really old, and mostly in perfect order:

Mosul, at \$16 to \$125.  
Fereghan, Tabris, Sennet, Sirook, Serabend, Shiraz Rugs, from about 3½ x 5 feet to about 6 x 10 feet, at \$30 to \$800.

Not reduced in prices; but straight, honest merchandise. Well bought and fairly priced. We guarantee their value in every case.

Third floor.

## MADDOO LETTER HIS RUIN.

Man Who Flashed It in Little Naples Cafe Pays 25 for Butting Into an Arrest.

Two plainclothes men from the Mercer street station house wandered into the Little Naples Cafe, in Great Jones street, Saturday night after hours and arrested a waiter, Charles Diak, for serving beer on Sunday. A good many of Paul Kelly's gang hang about Little Naples.

As the cops took the waiter in charge, a well-dressed, middle-aged man stepped up and said, "Desist."

"What do you mean?" asked one of the sleuths.

"Well, you see," the man replied, "I happen to be Commissioner Macdoo's special representative in this joint, and as your superior officer I demand that you leave the waiter alone."

"Good," remarked one of the cops, "but you'd better show me first."

The man flashed a letter written on the Police Commissioner's paper addressed to C. D. Leys of 264 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and signed by the Commissioner's secretary.

That didn't satisfy the cops and they asked for a closer look. The letter turned out to be a forgery. The Commissioner's secretary was called in to tell Mr. Macdoo that the Brooklyn cops were always on the job.

In the Jefferson Market court yesterday Magistrate Whitman asked Leys if he still thought Mr. Macdoo's men vigilant.

"Yes," said Leys.

He was fined \$5 and Diak was held in \$600 for trial.

## COP A GOOD SEER.

Told the Seeress of Coming Trouble From a Man With a Club.

Mathilda Ott, 71 years old, of 409 East Seventeenth street, advertised to foretell the future for \$1. To her home went Detective Herzog of the East Twenty-second street station house, on Saturday night and asked to have his future unfolded. The detective has rosy cheeks and a youthful appearance, but he is a married man.

"You are a grocery clerk and you are going to be married to a rich girl next spring," said the seeress as she shuffled some queer looking cards. She also told him that he had had trouble, but he should cheer up as his future was looking up brightly.

The detective wanted to know what kind of trouble she was talking about.

"The mystic veil obscures it so that I cannot see it well. The white of an egg would poll the veil aside, but that would cost you 50 cents more," she replied.

He gave her the 50 cents, and she put the white of an egg into a glass of water, covered her eyes with her hands and told him that his trouble was about a woman. Two women were in love with him and he couldn't decide which to marry, she said. Her advice was to marry the dark woman with money.